

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT.—We copy the following article in relation to Texas from the N. Y. Sunday Morning News. The information it contains is of the utmost importance to the whole country, and we are not aware that it has before been given to the public:

Texas.—We stated in a recent paragraph that the agent despatched by the President of the United States to Texas, with instructions to procure information in respect to the political and military condition of the country, had returned, and made a report conforming out and out, with the well-known wishes and views of the President on the subject. We now add, that we have received additional information on the subject, and are enabled to assure the public that the report is of the most favorable character, exhibiting Texas as capable of discharging the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

In the mean time Texas has elected a President and a new Congress with great unanimity and order; and the question being submitted to the people at the polls, whether they wished an annexation to the United States of North America, it was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative.

It is now, therefore, almost certain that a great effort will be made at the ensuing session of Congress to procure the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas by our government—to establish with it diplomatic and commercial relations, and to settle the preliminaries for its admission into the Federal Union.

The state of parties in this country will greatly facilitate this measure. The Van Buren party, as has been proved, will not venture, by placing itself in opposition to the annexation, to disoblige its southern and western friends; and the southern anti Van Buren party will be forward and earnest in promoting a policy which will so much strengthen the interests of the southern slaveholding states. The mercantile and manufacturing interests of the north will also be decidedly favorable to the annexation; for the reason that it will give additional and profitable employment for their capital and industry. Nothing grows at the South, under the present system, that does not grow for the benefit of the northern merchants, manufacturers and navigators. Texas, with its fertile fields, and inaptitude for any but merely agricultural purposes, will be to them better than a mine of gold. Her slaves are to toil, not for their masters, nor for themselves, but for the northern capitalists.

If any one doubts this, let him look both at the ante and post revolutionary history of the southern States. Let him, for instance, take the tidewater country of Virginia, for a century previous to the revolution, productive of tobacco, then the richest export of the colonies to the mother country. Where can you find the results of her fertility and her labor, during that long period of time? Not in any public or private improvements, or in any tangible or permanent capital within her own limits; but in the bloated wealth, and munificence, and luxury, and improvements of the mercantile and manufacturing cities of England and Scotland, by which her trade was monopolized. The trade was, by the revolution, transferred to the northern and eastern states, and with the same results. The same will be the history of Texas, whatever nation may enjoy her trade. With her it will be only a choice between England and the United States, in granting the advantages of her trade, and she very naturally prefers to give it to the nation which has the more sympathy with and affinity for her.

The people of the southern slave states have also a strong motive for an alliance with Texas, independently of any political considerations. Texas is the greatest cotton region in the world. It is not only more fertile of cotton than the southern states, but it produces a better article.—There is land enough in Texas to enable it to supply the world with this great staple, to the exclusion of the southern states from the market, but the labor is wanting. None but slave labor can be used in the culture of cotton. Now, if Texas becomes independent, she may supply herself with slaves from Cuba, and speedily enter into competition with our states in the production of cotton, at once depreciating the value of our slaves, our cotton lands, and our cotton. The south would never, therefore, assent to the recognition of Texan independence, but with the understanding that the country shall be annexed to the United States, and made subject to our laws in respect to the importation of slaves. The price of cotton will then be maintained, and the valuation of slave labor enhanced; because the number of slaves can only be increased by the means of their natural increase, on whatever side of the Sabine they may ultimately be concentrated.

There can be little doubt, therefore, interested as all parties and sections are in the measure, that the independence of Texas will be speedily acknowledged by the United States, and that it will, without any unnecessary delay, be admitted into the Federal Union.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Flour.—There is very little doubt that our supplies are done. The North River is closed above Kingston.—It is impossible to say what amount of flour is on hand in this market; it will vary probably from 150 to 180 his. The market has been perfectly uniform for two months past; \$10 is the regular price for Common Western, and 10.25 for Fancy.

GRAIN.—The supply of foreign grain has apparently stopped, as we have had no arrivals this week.—We know however that there is considerable on the way. The whole quantity of rye and wheat received this season is full 750,000 bushels.

TREASURY REPORT.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a much longer document than the President's Message, occupying over eight columns, in small type, of the official Gazette at Washington. The Intelligencer of Thursday, gives the following abstract of its contents:—

Receipts and expenditures for 1836.—The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was \$26,749,803. The receipts for 1836 are estimated at \$47,691,898, of which the receipts from Customs for the first three quarters have been \$17,523,151, and the receipts from Lands \$20,048,026. The expenditures for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at \$31,435,032, of which the payment for the military service, (including fortifications) during the three first quarters, have amounted to \$13,010,051.

Deducting the expenditures of the year, ascertained and probable, from the receipts, the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, is estimated at \$43,004,669, and deducting the 'unavailable funds' of \$1,080,000, leaving 'the available balance' \$41,925,669.—[This does not include the balance to the credit of the Post-Office Department at the end of the year, estimated at \$513,920.]

Revenue and expenditures for 1837.—The receipts are estimated as follows: Customs, \$16,500,000; Lands, \$5,000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, \$2,500,000. The expenditures (including \$1,000,000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates) are estimated at \$26,755,831.

Imports and exports.—The Imports during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at \$137,540,000, showing an increase compared with the preceding year, of \$23,645,258. The exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at \$121,780,000, of which \$101,105,000 were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of \$35,423, and an amount exceeding the average of the last three years by \$5,820,150.

The Surplus Revenue.—The recommendations of the last Annual Report are renewed, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin used in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the people generally. A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

The Public Money.—An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, to regulate the deposits of the public money, and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposit banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

The Mint and the Currency.—The coinage of the Mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1836, has been of gold, \$3,619,446, and of silver, \$2,877,000. The establishment of gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold coin now in the country is estimated at \$15,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1836, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie now in the country at seventy three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

Miscellaneous.—The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation from all those who have as much horror as we have of those appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of Steamboat disasters!

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.—The Eleventh Annual Report of the managers of this Society, made last May is just published. It embodies much information, together with many judicious comments, upon Asylums for Lunatics, Penitentiaries and State prisons, Causes of Crime, means of Reformation, County Prisons, Houses of Refuge and Imprisonment for Debt.

Here are facts and demonstrations presented by the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, for the humane philosopher to work upon, in aid of the progressive advancement of the Social State. Much has been learned respecting the treatment of lunatics; and much has been attained by substituting for that cruel severity which aggravates madness or brings on idiocy, a gentle influence which allays violence, gives scope to reason or fancy, and lets the subject pride himself in its use, even while it cannot be guided in the right course.

The number of lunatics in the United States, compared with the population, is greater than we had supposed.—So far as examination has been made, says the Report, 'it exceeds rather than falls short of 1 to 1000 souls.'

Concerning imprisonment for debt, it is said to be totally abolished in Kentucky and Tennessee; never likely to be introduced in Michigan; greatly mitigated in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York; but it remains terrific in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Of the various matters contained in the Report we cannot speak particularly; but it is due to the Prison Discipline Society to say, that those who regard love to God and love to man to be the two great commandments, and measure one's love to his neighbor by his love for his brethren, and the great human family, must consider this institution to be among the foremost of truly Christian associations.—*Ch. Reg.*

THE PLAINEADER.—Mr. Leggett, late editor of the Evening Post, having sold out his interest in that paper, has devoted himself to the publication of a weekly paper, called The Plaineader. It is in the double 8vo form, each number containing 16 very large pages. Price \$5 per annum.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Leggett's editorial qualifications will not be disappointed in their expectation of finding all his articles written in the clearest, and purest Saxon English, conveying to every reader the full and exact ideas he wishes to communicate.—His principles on most points are of the cast commonly denominated ultra. In politics, he promises in his prospectus to be democratic, not only to the extent of the political maxim, that 'the majority have a right to govern,' but to the extent of the moral maxim, that 'it is the duty of the majority to govern as to preserve inviolate the equal rights of all.' He is an 'enemy to all restraints on the many for the benefit of the few,' and considers 'the people as the only proper source of government, and their equal protection its only proper end.' At the same time he declares that his paper 'will never deserve to be considered a party paper, in the degrading sense in which that phrase is commonly understood.

He goes against banks and chartered privileges, and is fully in favor of 'absolute free discussion, even of the subject of slavery.' He goes farther, and says:

'We are under no obligation, political or otherwise, to refrain from a full and candid expression of opinion as to the manifold evils, and deep disgrace, inflicted on our country by the institution of slavery. Nay, more, it will be one of the occasional but earnest objects of this paper to show, by statistical calculations and temperate arguments, enforced by every variety of illustration that can properly be employed, the impolicy of slavery, as well as its enormous wickedness: to show its pernicious influence on all the dearest interests of the south; on its moral character, its social relations, and its agricultural, commercial and political prosperity. No man can deny the momentous importance of this subject, nor that it is one of deep interest to every American citizen. It is the duty then, of a public journalist, to discuss it; and from the obligations of duty we trust the Plaineader will never shrink. We establish this paper, expecting to derive from it a livelihood; and if an honest and industrious exercise of such talents as we have can achieve that object, we shall not fail. But we cannot, for the sake of a livelihood, trim our sails to suit the varying breeze of popular prejudice. We should prefer, with old Andrew Marvell, to scrape a blade bone of cold mutton, to faring more sumptuously on viands obtained by a surrender of principle. If a paper, which makes the right, not the expedient, its cardinal object, will not yield its conductor a support, there are honest vocations that will; and better the humblest of them, than to be seated at the head of an influential press, if its influence is not exerted to promote the cause of truth.'

N. Y. Era.

HIGH PRICES. The Philad. Chronicle, among many very plausible reasons for the present high prices of provisions, says also that it is 'to the neglect of agriculture and the diversion of a large amount of manual labor from the farming to other interests. Agriculture does not, in general, receive its due proportions of attention. There is scarcely a farm in this State that produces more than two thirds what it might be made to produce, if sufficient labor and attention were bestowed upon it.—Works of public improvements, canals, railroads, &c. have given employment to a large number of laborers, and induced hundreds and thousands of emigrants to come among us, and for this increase of population there has been a corresponding increase in agricultural productions.'

How long, let us ask, shall it be, before the agricultural portion of community shall be numerous and efficient enough to supply our wants?

Since the commencement of the present year, there has been imported into Baltimore from foreign ports, 123,722 bushels of wheat, when if proper attention had been bestowed upon agriculture in this country, we should have shipped grain ourselves, instead of having it pour in upon us, not only at Baltimore, but New York, and 'all along shore.'

Thank fortune, capitalists will by and by learn, that they must invest something in agriculture or their other investments must depreciate. It is a long road that has no turn, but we hope people will not break their necks in making the turn.

A remarkable Fact. Some late experiments by M. Namias of Vienna, on the blood of persons who had died of Cholera proves that there exists a deadly poison in it. He drew a portion of the blood from the heart of a person who died of this disease and inserted it through an incision in the skin of a rabbit, five days afterwards the animal became dejected, and on the 10th day, died. The blood of this rabbit, was introduced under the skin of another, which caused its death in 24 hours. The same phenomena attended the dissection of those of this as the other rabbit.

It was now desirable to know whether the blood of patients dead from other diseases would produce similar effects. The doctor then inserted the black feetid blood of a person dead from intestinal gangrene under the skin of a rabbit, and the health of the animal was not effected. There was a similar result following the injection of the blood of a person who died of an aneurism. Others will draw their inference from these facts.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mr. LEIGH, Senator from Virginia, has resigned his seat in Congress, for private reasons.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—I am sorry to see your respectable paper occupied in giving currency to reports relating to the Island of Cuba, not only unjustifiable in themselves, and unsubstantiated, but calculated to alarm every citizen here, who may have relatives on that Island.

I allude to the story of a conspiracy being formed amongst the free people of color there, with the view of bringing about an insurrection of the negroes—than which nothing can be more absurd; for every one acquainted with Cuba knows that the free population of color there, are, in the first place, in a very small proportion to the white; and secondly, that they are an orderly and religious class, beyond any other in North or South America, generally gaining their own livelihood, and necessarily, from interest, devoted to the maintenance of order.

Of the class of negroes who are in slavery, I beg leave also to inform you that, contrary to what is found in every state or colony where slavery exists, the numerical force of these in Cuba is not equal to the white inhabitants; and when we add to this that the whole physical force is in the hands of the latter, you will see how improbable, how impossible it is for an insurrection to take place, of a kind so loosely anticipated.

Moreover, and lastly, the Island of Cuba now possesses immense wealth, employed in agriculture and commerce; and the people are not prone to revolution, as has been amply testified, whatever may be the fate of the mother country. They have besides a good marine force, and a standing army, a well disciplined militia, and above all, a most excellent Governor, possessing resources in himself for every emergency.—I am Sir, your ob't serv't.

An Old Inhabitant of Cuba.

N. Y. Express.

Gov. McDUFFIE'S MESSAGE. This document comes out most decidedly against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and says that when this is done the slave-holding States are absolved from all obligation to the Union. Unexpectedly enough he comes out against Texas, and its admission into the Union, previous to the recognition of its independence by Mexico, alleging among other reasons that Mexico, aided by some European powers, may declare war against the United States, and hoist the standard of servile insurrection in Louisiana, and the neighboring States! This remark will have great effect in the Southern States. *N. Y. Express.*

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, held in New-York, Sept. 29th, it was

Resolved, That E. C. Delavan, of Albany, Isaac S. Loyd, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., of Andover, be a committee to secure the services of a suitable editor for the press at Philadelphia.

As the New-York State Society intend to discontinue the American Temperance Intelligencer after the termination of the third volume, which will be complete in December, the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union desire to commence a temperance paper in Philadelphia to supply its place; the first number to be issued in January, provided a suitable editor can be procured to undertake a charge so responsible and important. The salary will be liberal, and applications for the appointment may be made to either of the committee.

A writer says—Formerly you could get cabbage and cold victuals in Washington for eight and ten dollars the week, but now you are charged up to the beautiful tune of fourteen dollars, and yet the cabbage and cold victuals are what they were in the year 1750. It requires a philosopher with a full pocket, to stand such things. *Bos. Press.*

RINGWORMS. A lady, from actual and repeated experiment, has found that concentrated Chloride of Soda is an immediate and effectual cure for the sting of bees, mosquitoes, &c., burns (where the skin is not broken) ring-worms, and such like inflammatory affections; and she thinks it might be successfully extended to the bite of venomous reptiles, boils, and almost all cutaneous diseases.—*N. E. Spectator.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We now give as certain, the Electoral votes from all the States in the Union except Mississippi. The issue in that State is not positively known, but will probably be as here stated:

	Whig.	V. B.
New-York	42	30
Pennsylvania	7	3
Vermont	3	7
Delaware	7	3
Connecticut	10	8
Maryland	21	7
Ohio	10	23
New-Hampshire	8	3
Maine	14	4
Virginia	15	15
New-Jersey	9	11
Massachusetts	11	13
Rhode Island	5	4
North Carolina	7	5
Kentucky	15	15
Indiana	9	11
Georgia	11	13
Tennessee	5	4
Louisiana	7	5
Missouri	7	5
Alabama	5	4
Illinois	7	5
Mississippi	4	3
Arkansas	11	13
South Carolina	11	13
	124	167

Necessary to a choice, 146.
Van Buren majority, 43.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Cherokee War Ended. A general order from Washington, discharges the Tennessee volunteers in the Cherokee nation under General Wood until further orders. The term of service was for six months, during which time they will be compensated liable to be recalled upon.—*N. Y. Times.*

PREMIUM BUTTER AND CHEESE. On Thursday, 8th inst., at the public sale of Bayley & Hatch, on account of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, 37 tubs of butter were sold at prices ranging from 56 to 30 cents a pound. It was made by Mr. William Bachop, of Barnet, Vermont, and obtained the first premium of \$100. Eleven tubs offered by Mr. Chamberlain, of Westboro', and which had obtained the second premium of \$50, brought from 53 to 47 cents. A third premium of \$30 was awarded to Mr. Hildreth, of Sterling. Mr. Timothy Fisher, of Burke, Vermont, offered 384 pounds of new cheese, which sold for 12 cents, and 314 pounds of old cheese, which brought 14 cents: on these lots Mr. F. obtained the first premium of \$50.—*Boston Centinel.*

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

The 2d session of the 24th Congress was opened at the Capitol in Washington, on Monday, Dec. 5. The Senate was called to order by Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, and the House of Representatives by James K. Polk, Speaker of the House. A quorum being present, organization was had and both houses adjourned.

The President's Message was delivered to both houses, on Tuesday at noon.

Wednesday, Dec. 7. Little of importance was transacted. Mr. Benson of the Senate gave notice that he should again, on an early day, offer his expunging resolution. The President transmitted a message recommending it to Congress to make public property of the writings of James Madison, about to be published.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.
SENATE.—Mr. EWING, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to rescind the Treasury order of the 4th of July, 1836, and to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from designating what species of funds shall be received in payment for the public lands. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. BENTON, on leave, introduced a bill to establish an army in the West and Southwest. Read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TIPTON, on leave, introduced a bill setting apart certain lands West of the Mississippi, for the occupation and perpetual possession of the Indians. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Benton:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present copper coinage of the United States, and of substituting therefor a coinage of mixed metal, compounded of copper and silver, and called in the French mints *billon*; also that the said committee inquire into the expediency of directing a gold coin of the value of one dollar, to be stamped at the mint of the United States.

Asbury Dickens was chosen Secretary of the Senate, in place of Walter Lowrie, resigned.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

HOUSE.—Mr. FRY having moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the duty on foreign grain and bread stuffs of all kinds.

The resolution having been amended, on motion of Mr. REED, so as to refer the subject to the Committee of Agriculture, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ADAMS moved further to amend the resolution so as to include in the inquiry the expediency of repealing the duties on foreign coals, salt, and iron.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. moved also further to amend it by inserting sugar.

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till Monday next, which was agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS.

Mr. MERCER moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill to amend the 13th section of the act of the last session of Congress, entitled 'An act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' by releasing the several States who may receive any part of the surplus revenue of the United States, in pursuance of that act, from any obligation to return the same.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

T. Dimick	2.00	D. Cobb	1.50
D. Smith	1.50	I. Fisher	1.50
J. B. Huntley	1.50	R. Stowell	1.50
Uriah Rice	.50	R. Harrington	1.50
E. K. Groat	1.50	S. Baker	1.50
H. Lovegrove	1.50	G. Persons	1.50
Wm. Arnold	1.00	L. Farewell	1.50
S. Steward	2.00	S. Barrett	1.50
Daniel Ward	1.50	Amos Fisher	.50
D. Fuller	2.27	J. Cheesman	2.00
T. J. Startwell	2.30	A. Wait	1.00
J. Hall Jr.	2.00	C. A. Thomas	2.00
D. Blanchard	1.50	A. Kelley	2.00
J. Howard	3.50	Ira Hatch	2.00
C. Phelps	1.50	S. Pollard	2.00
B. Pierce	1.50	C. Collins	3.00
M. M. Deane	2.00	O. Danforth	2.00
Simon Heath	2.00	O. Whipple	1.00
Ames of Jamaica	.51	J. B. Chase	2.00
L. D. Sweet	1.50	J. A. Barker	1.50
W. Wadsworth	1.50	John Woods	1.50
G. Huntington	2.00	B. P. Brown	1.50
Wm. Leonia	2.00	T. Weymouth	1.50
E. Everts	2.00	A. Buckland	1.50

Also \$1.00 for other purposes.

MARRIED.
In this town, 8th inst., Jonathan Tarble to Tamerin June, both of this town.
In Ferrisburg, on the 7th inst., Luther Carpenter to Lydia Ann Davis.
The gordon knot at length is tied, Between the bridegroom and the bride; So let their union ever prove, The height & length and breadth of love.
In Randolph, 24th ult. by F. Blood of Brookfield; Leonard Kimball of East Bethel, to Emeline M. Robinson of Randolph.

DIED.
In Bridport, 4th inst., Jane, daughter of Deacon Baker.

In Brooklyn, Ct., on Sabbath morning, Dec. 11, the venerable philanthropist, Geo. Benson, in the 55th year of his age.

In Fairfax, on the 9th inst., after a long and distressing sickness, which she bore with exemplary patience and christian fortitude, Seville, wife of Hampton Lovegrove, aged 68 years.

Farewell dear friend, a short farewell, 'Till we shall meet again above, Where endless joys and pleasures dwell, And trees of Life bear fruits of love.

There glory sits on every face; There friendship smiles in every eye; There shall our tongues, relate the grace, That led us homeward to the sky.

O'er all the names of Christ our King, Shall our harmonious voices move; Our harps shall sound from every string, The wonders of his bleeding love.

Printers in western New-York, southern Ohio and eastern Connecticut, are respectfully requested, &c.—*Com.*

OBITUARY.—In this village, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Sarah Wayland, wife of Rev. Francis Wayland, aged 66 years. Uniting with a highly cultivated mind, the most exemplary piety, she had, during a long life, enjoyed in a pre-eminent degree, the affection and respect of an extensive circle of connexions and friends, whose loss cannot be repaired. Her last illness was protracted and at times severe; but her unwavering trust in Emanuel threw a radiance around her steps on the way to eternity. Her last hours of distress were lightened by His hand; and the grave, once illuminated by Him, had lost its terrors. She has passed the boundaries of mortality; but has left a legacy in her example and character, long to be consecrated in the memory of the virtuous and good.

'Sweet is the scene when virtue dies,' When sinks a righteous soul to rest: How mildly beam the closing eyes, How gently heaves the expiring breast.

So fades the summer cloud away, So sinks the gale when storms are o'er, So gently shuts the eye of day, So dies a wave along the shore.

A holy quiet reigns around, A calm which nothing can destroy; Naught can disturb that peace profound Which their unfettered souls enjoy.

Its duty done, as sinks the clay, Light from its load the spirit flies, While heaven and earth combine to say, 'Sweet is the scene when virtue dies,' Saratoga Sentinel.

NOTICES.

MINUTES WANTED.—We have received but very few of the Associational Minutes for 1836 from the Southern and Southwestern States. The following we have: viz:

Maryland, Maryland Union.
Virginia, Union Rep. Association.
N. Carolina, Catawba River Tuckaseeige.
South Carolina, Moriah.
Georgia, Columbus Georgia.
Alabama, None.
Mississippi, Yazoo Mississippi.
Louisiana, None.—Arkansas, None.
Tennessee, Bethel; Cumberland; Big Hatchie.

Kentucky, Goshen; Elkhorn; Sulphur Fork; Concord; North Bend.
Ohio, East Fork L. M.; Salem; Miami; Huron; Ohio; Meigs Creek; Grand River; Columbus.

Indiana, Laughery.
Illinois, Blue River; N. Dis; S. Dis; Clear Creek; Edwardsville.
Missouri, Franklin; Mt. Pleasant; Fishing River; Salem; Salt River.

Michigan, Michigan.
Penn. Phila.; Central Union; Monongahela; Bridgewater; Abington; Northumberland; French Creek; Beaver; Centre.
New Jersey, Sussex; N. Jersey.

New-York, Union; St. Lawrence; Steuben; Seneca; Saratoga; Otsego; Niagara; New-York; Hudson; Berkshire; Washington Union; Stephentown; Livingston; Genesee; Madison; Dutchess; Oneida; Ontario; Rensselaer; Onondaga.

Conn. New Haven; Hartford; New London; Stonington Union.
Mass. Worcester; Sturbridge; Wendell; Ashford; Old Colony.

Rhode Island, Warren.
Vermont, Shaftsbury; Onion River; Danville; Barre.
New Hampshire, Newport; Portsmouth; Dublin.

Maine, Kennebec; Hancock; Lincoln; Waldo; York; Cumberland; Alos; Nova Scotia, and Jamaica.

All others not named above are wanted. Will Baptist Editors, Post Masters, and other friends who may see this notice, do us the favor of sending us such Minutes for 1836 as they can obtain? In return, we will send the Annual Report of the Tract Society and the Annual Table of Associations to every person thus obliging us, whose post office address shall be written on the margin of the minutes.

I. M. ALLEN, Philada.
Received five dollars, of Charles Benms, for the Treasurer of the Education Society.
O. S. MURRAY.

NOTICE.—The next quarterly meeting of the Board of the Vt. Branch of the N. B. Education Society, will be held at the house of Dea. Saml. Griggs in Rutland, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1837, at 10 o'clock.

HADLEY PROCTER, Secy.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.
The subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of Brandon and vicinity. He has taken lodgings, for the present, at A. B. Barker's, and hopes by attention to his science and punctuality in his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

D. BARNES, M.D.
Brandon Dec. 20, 1836.